

HANDBOOK OF PHONOLOGICAL DATA
FROM A SAMPLE OF THE WORLD'S LANGUAGES

A Report of the Stanford Phonology Archive

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935 Amuesha	935 Amuesha	935 Amuesha
935 01 p [p-aspirated] ^{60 61} (allo,free) [p-unreleased] ⁶¹ (free)	11 z-retroflex [s-retroflex] ⁶² 12 s-hacek 13 x [h] ⁶³ 14 gamma ³⁰ 15 m 16 m-palatalized ⁰³ 17 n [eng] ⁶⁴ 18 n-palatal ⁰⁴ 19 l-palatalized ⁰⁵ 20 r-flap 21 glottal stop ³¹	[i] ⁶⁵ [e-creaky voice] ^{06 66} [iota-creaky voice] ⁶⁶ (free) [i-creaky voice] ⁶⁷ 52 e-long [iota-long] ⁶⁸ (free) [i-long] ^{65 68} [e-trema/e] ⁶⁹ 54 a [schwa] ⁷⁰ (free) [a-creaky voice] ^{06 66} 55 a-long 57 o [u] (free) [upsilon] ⁷¹ [o-creaky voice] ^{06 66} 58 o-long [u-long] ⁶⁸ (free) 60 yod [yod-voiceless] ⁷² 61 w ³³ [w-voiceless] ⁷³
935 02 p-palatalized [p-aspirated-palatalized] ⁶⁰		
935 03 t [t-aspirated] ^{60 61} (allo,free) [t-unreleased] ⁶¹ (free)		
935 04 k [k-aspirated] ^{60 61} (allo,free) [k-unreleased] ⁶¹ (free)		
935 05 t/s-aspirated		
935 06 t/s-retroflex-aspirated ⁰¹		
935 07 t/s-hacek-aspirated		
935 08 t/s-hacek-aspirated-palatalized ^{ed02}		
935 09 beta	51 e [iota] (free)	
935 10 s		
935 \$a Amuesha \$d Arawakan \$e S Peru \$f 4,000-9,000 \$g Merritt Ruhlen \$h Jim Lorentz (review)		
935 \$a Fast, Peter W. \$b 1953 \$c Amuesha (Arawak) Phonemes \$d IJAL 19.191-194 \$q informant \$r 3 years (intermittent)		
935 \$a CONSONANTS \$A Fast states that there are 22 consonant phonemes and describes 22 consonants, although he lists 23, the extra one being a "d." This "d," then, is apparently a typographical error. (The phonemes written "b" and "g" are voiced bilabial and velar fricatives respectively.)		
935 \$a CREAKY VOICE VOWELS (NON-DISTINCTIVE) \$A Fast recognizes a distinctive set of creaky voiced vowels. Word finally these have the form of plain voiced vowel followed by /glottal stop/. Elsewhere they have varying degrees of creakiness (laryngealization), and before voiced consonants may appear as vowel plus /glottal stop/, followed by a "slightly rearticulated" vowel. (p.192) Clearly these vowels can be analyzed as sequences of vowel plus /glottal stop/, since that is one of their primary realizations, and there is no /glottal stop/ in the language otherwise. There is no difference between Amuesha and a number of other languages with non-distinctive vowel creakiness in this respect. The creaky voice vowels are treated here as allophones.		
935 \$a PHONOLOGICAL WORD \$A initial C: all C \$A initial CC: /p/ + /w, r-flap/; /t/ + /r-flap/; /k/ + /yod/; /t/s-hacek-aspirated/ + /p, t/; /z-retroflex/ + /p/; /s-hacek/ + /t/ \$A final C: all but /gamma, w/ \$A final CC: homorganic nasal + /p, t, k, t/s-retroflex-aspirated, t/s-hacek-aspirated, t/s-hacek-aspirated-palatalized/; /x/ + /p, t, t/s-hacek-retroflex-aspirated, t/s-hacek-aspirated, t/s-hacek-aspirated-palatalized/ (p.193)		
935 \$a STRESS \$A "Stress appears to be phonemic, although no conclusive contrastive pairs have thus far been discovered. Stress tends to occur on the penult.... It may, however, occur on the ultima.... Less frequently it is antipenultimate.... In some words there appears to be fluctuation in stress placement according to occurrence in context as contrasted with occurrence in isolation." (p.194)		
935 \$a SYLLABLE \$A (C)(C)V(:)(C)(C)		
935 01 \$A /t/s-retroflex-aspirated/ is described as a "retroflexed-alveopalatal."		

- 935 02 \$A Description of /t/s-hacek-aspirated-palatalized/ is vague. Segment could even be [c].
- 935 03 \$A Fast says that /m-palatalized/ has a perceptible offglide in non-final position but "no offglide but difference in quality in final position." "This [difference in quality] might be described in articulatory terms as resulting from the tongue being raised to the position of [i] simultaneously with the bilabial closure." (p.192)
- 935 04 \$A It is not clear whether /n-palatal/ is a palatal nasal or a palatalized alveolar nasal. [MR]
- 935 05 \$A "/l-palatalized/ has no non-palatalized counterpart." (p.192)
- 935 06 \$A "In prefinal position, [i-e-creaky voice, a-creaky voice, o-creaky voice] are phonetically somewhat longer than a short vowel." (p.192)
- 935 30 \$A /gamma/ is not found word finally. (p.193)
- 935 31 \$A /glottal stop/ occurs only in word and syllable final position.
- 935 33 \$A /w/ is not found word finally. (p.193)
- 935 60 \$A Stops are aspirated "in word final position." (p.192)
- 935 61 \$A "Preceding another stop or an affricate, stops may be either aspirated or unreleased."
- 935 62 \$A /z-retroflex/ is devoiced when "word final or before a voiceless consonant." (p.192)
- 935 63 \$A /x/ is realized as [h] "preceding another consonant." (p.193)
- 935 64 \$A /n/ is realized as [eng] "before /k/." (p.193)
- 935 65 \$A /e/ is realized as [i] "after bilabial consonants." (p.191)
- 935 66 \$A /glottal stop/ is manifested as vowel laryngealization before voiceless consonants.
- 935 67 \$A [e-creaky voice] is realized as [i-creaky voice] "following /p/." (p.192)
- 935 68 \$A "Long vowels have submembers similar to those of the short vowels." (p.191)
- 935 69 \$A /e-long/ is realized as [e-trema/e] after /k/.
- 935 70 \$A [schwa] "occurs infrequently and may vary with [a] before /k/." (p.191)
- 935 71 \$A /o/ is realized as [upsilon] "before stops." (p.191)
- 935 72 \$A /yod/ is voiceless "before stops or affricates or word finally." (p.193)
- 935 73 \$A /w/ is voiceless "before stops." (p.193)